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THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF

BY SENATOR BACON, IN SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The writer of this article on June 12 offered seventeen separate amendments to the woolen schedule, each amendmnnt reducing a separate rate of duty on different specific articles. They were all by consent voted on in one roll-call. Therefore, here again sixteen additional yea-and-nay votes should be added. Still later Senator Cummins, June 28, offered ten separate amendments to the metal schedule, each amendment reducing a separate of duty on different specific articles. They were all by consent voted on in one roll-call, and for this nine additional yea-and-nay votes should be added.

These additional votes aggregate fifty-eight, and when added to the eighty-two roll-calls give one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes on as many distinct, separate propositions to increase or reduce tariff duties.

Now, in considering the attitude of the Democratic Senators the overwhelming, incontrovertible fact shown by these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes on as many distinct, separate propositions is that in every instance in these votes the Democratic Senators voted in the negative where the proposition was to increase a rate of duty.

Though it is not the object of this article to discuss the attitude of the Republincan Senators, the correlative fact may here be stated that these recorded votes show that, in each and every one of these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes on as many distinct, clear cut propositions, the Republican Senators in a great majority—a majority which, leaving out a more handful of their own number who have favored lower duties, constituted still a clear majority of the entire Senate—voted in every instance, with possibly two exceptions, in the affirmative when the proposition was to increase a rate of duty, and in the negative when the proposstion was to reduce a rate of duty.

The Democratic Senators are thus spnken of as having voted in each instance for the lower rate of duties in each of these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes because the number of Democratic Senators voting the other way in these votes was in each instance so extremely small that the vote among the Democratic Senators was in each instance so nearly unanimous. In these one hundred and forty yea and nay votes with extremely few exceptions, there were less than two Democratic Senators who voted against the lower duties. It is still more rarely found in any one of these one hundred and forty yea and nay votes that as many as three Democratic Senators voted against the lower duties.

As above stated, the votes on lumber, hides and iron ore are not included in these one hundred and forty yea and nay votes. Separate mention of the votes on these three articles will be made hereafter.

This unvarying support of lower duties by the Democratic Senators in the one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes covering every sded ule of the bill would be a sufficient refutation of the persistent misrepresentation that they had favored protective duties. But an analysis of these recorded votes presents the case still more strongly as follows:

Fi[illegible] let us consider the fact that in no single instance in these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes did the Democratic Senators vote for a rate of duty on any article which could be properly classed as a protective rate of duty. The only possible exception that could be claimed by any one would be found in the case where, in a contest between factions os the Republicans, two rates of duty were proposed, one higher and one lower, and the Democrats, in choosing between the two, voted for the lower rate proposed, although it was itself higher than they desired to se adopted. Moreover, the Democratic Senators in no instance, in these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes, voted for any proposition to increase a rate of duty on any article over the rate prescribed either in the Dingley law or in the pending tariff bill as it came from the House of Representatives. Finally, the Democratic Senators failed in no instance in these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes to vote for any proposition to reduce the rate of duty, whether such proposition was made by a Republican Senator or a Democratic Senator.

If the various propositions voted for by the the Democratic Senators in these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes had been adopted and enacted into law the new tariff law would have materially reduced the tariff rates on articles required in our business industries and on the comforts and necesities of life. and there would have been lifted from the backs of the people the heavy burden of indirect protective-tariff taxation, the grievousness of which through the cost of living caused the general demand for the downward revision of the tariff.

To the statement so frequently made that the Democratic Senators by their votes had aided the leaders of the Republicad Senators in the enactment of protective duties these one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes—covering almost the entire range of dutible articles—are a complete and sufficient answer for any one who in reality desires to know the truth.

There were several instances, very few in number, where the Democratic Senators were divided and, in part at least, voted with the Republican Senators in fixing rates of duty. But these were instances when the Republicans themselves were voting for what were indisputably moderate rates of duty—rates of duty which Democrats could consistently and properly support as revenue rates if they were in power and themselves engaged in framing a revenue tariff bill.

This occurred in the three items of rough lumber hides and iron ore. The duties proposed to be imposed on these three articles were not only low revenue rates, but were in their amount and in their effect upon the expenditures of the people of the country absolvtely insignificant, a mere bagatelle, as compared with the great mass of articles of every day and unsversal use by the people generally, upon which exorbitant protective rates of duty were imposed in the remainder of the bill, and which the Democratic Senators sought to correct in those one hundred and forty yea-and-nay votes for low duties.

"Twisting"

Many letters are recived at this office from holders of policies in reputable companies asking our opinion with reference to daopping their insurance and taking a policy in some other company, and in nearly every case it is stated that they have been advised to do so by an agent of the other company. Our replies to such inquiries usually contain this sentence: "An agent who will advise a man to drop his insurance which has been carried for a number of years in a reputable company is not worthy to be engaged in the insurance business." There are many reasons for this, the principal ones being that the premium rate increases with advanced age and the applicant is required to undergo a medical examination. Generally speaking, a person gets about as much for his money from one company as he does from another and it is, therefore, very foolish to consider the overtures of agents who will resort to such methods to secure business.

If any citizen of this State is in doubt as to the reliability of the company or companies in which his insurance is placed, we will be glad to furnish any information desired upon request.—Auditor's Office, Charleston, W. Va.

Checks Less Than $1 Good

Checks may be issued for less than one dollar according to the ruling of the attorney general of the United States. Various reports have been circulated throughout the country to the effect that it would be illegal for a firm to draw a check for less than one cart weel after the first of the year says the Morgantown Post Chonicle.

Cashier James H. McGrew of the bank of the Monongahela Valley addressed a letter of inquiry to the attorney general, whose reply was received last week. The section over which the discussion has arisen is section 178 of the original code of the United States and reads as follows: "No person shall make, issue, circulate or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for less than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than six monts, or both."

The section is but a re-enactment without amendment, of seciion 3,583 of the revised statute of 1878. Section 3,583 was a re-enactment of section two of the act of July 17th, 1862; hence section 178 does nothing more than re-enact a law which has been in force forty-seven years.

In a discussion of the section, the attorney general gives the following interpretation of the law which went into effect last Saturday.

"Briefly stated, section one of the act of 178 authorized and directed the secretary of the treasury to furnish the treasurers and depositories postage and other stamps of the United States to be exchanged by them on presentation of bank notes. These stamps were to be used as "fractional currency." These stamps were commonly known at that time as 'postage currency,' and were largely used as currency until supplanted by the 'shinplaster' authorized by section four of the act of March 3rd, 1863.

"Coming back to 1862, there was in use at time a "fractional currency,' commonly known as 'private circulation,' issued by private banks and perhaps individuals; and it was this currency, when issued in sums less than one dollar, that the statute made it unlawful to issue and circulate.

"The statute did not then, nor does it now, have any reference to our ordinary bank checks, and does not, therefore, make it unlawful to issue a check for a sum lesss thau one dollar. To use language that will be understood by all, a bank check is not intended to circulate as money, or to be received in lieu of lawful money,' but is merely an order for the payment of money, although it frequently take the place of money in the business transactions of the day.

"It was thought proper to re-enact the provision for the reason that occasionally a firm, company, or corporation will issue, and attempt to put in circulation, a fractional currency of its own, sometimes in the form of a metallic check, and sometimes in the form of a 'shinplaster,' in violation of the provision of the section."—Ex.

Governor Glasscock has announced that he will recommend the ratification of the income tax amendment to the Federal constitution at the next meeting of the legislature. Governor Hughes, of New York, objects to the amendment on the ground that people who invest their money in state or municipal bonds ought to be immune from a federal income tax. It is not generally known that there has been in force since August an income tax law which requires corporations to pay to the government one per cent of their annual profit in excess of two thousand dollars.

Miss Annie King, of Marlinton, is in the city shopping today.—West Virginia News.

COMPANY I, 19th VIRGINIA CAVALRY

The following is a roster of Co. I, 19th Virginia Cavalry, as recalled by Preston Harper and Andrew McLaughlin:

Commissioned officers elected when the company was organized:

Captain, J W Marshall
1st Lieut, J W Wamsley
2nd Lieut, George Gay, killed on Swago
3rd Lieut, Jacob Simmons

Non-commissioned officers and privates:

Arbaugh, James
Auldridge, Tillison
Arbogast, VanBuran
Alderman, Walter
Armentrout, George, of Bath
Boyers, John
Bester, J R, from Baltimore
Bester, R J "
Baker, John, from Randolph
Bush, Daniel
Cooper, William
Currance, Jonathan, from Randolph
Currance, Adam, from Randolph
Curry, James, killed at Gordonsville
Dilley, Thomas
Doyle, William
Dowdy, Wm, from Randolph
Fowler, Simon, from Randolph
Fox, Jasper, from Highland
Farley, Andy, from Giles
Farley, Wm, "
Gay, Levi "
Gum, McBride
Gay, Joseph
Gwin, Clayton, from Bath
Gibson, Wm
Galford, Brown
Harper, Peter
Harper, F W
Harper, P M
Hamilton, George
Hamilton, J D, from Bath
Hall, A J
Hevener, Wm, from Highland
Kennison, William
Knapp, Tom
Kramer, Henry, from Highland killed at Winchester or Newmarket
Ligon, Dr John
Lockridge, James T
Lightner, Anthony, from Highland
Logan, James, from Randolph
Moore, Wm A, (Pat)
Moore, Samuel, from Randolph
Moore, America "
Moore, James "
Morrison, James, killed on Droop Mountain
McLaughlin, J C
McLaughlin, A M
McLaughlin, G H
McLaughlin, Harper
McAlpin, William
McClintic, W H
McCutcheon, John
Manley, John, from Greenbrier
Poage, Wash
Perry, William
Painter, Wm, from Randolph
Propts, Adam, "
Ratliff, James
Ratliff, William
Sheets, Henry
Simmons, Jonas, from Randolph
Simmons, Adam, "
Simmons, Jesse "
Tacey, John
Thomas, John
Varner, John
Ward, Jacob, from Randolph
Ward, Adam "
Ward, Renick "
Ward, Lee "
Ward, George "
Ward, Elihu "
Wamsley, Adam "
Wamsley, Saml "
Wamsley, Geo "
Wood Thomas, wounded on Droop Mountain
Wood, John, from Randolph
Wilmoth, William L
Wiley, Marcellus, of Highland
Woods, Henry, of Botetourte.

This Company was organized at Huntersville, November, 1862, and never surrendered, disbanding at Lexington, May 1865. Captain Marshall and a majority of the company went to Staunton and were parolled. This company numbered as many as 104 men at one time. There were a number of men from Rockbridge and other counties, whose names are not recalled. The above list embraces most of the volunteers from Pocahontas and the adjoining counties of Randolph, Bath and Highland. It was hard to get the soldiers of the 19th in their right company, after so many years, as Captain Marshall's, Captain Hutton's and Captain McNeel's companies were made up largely of men from Pocahontas.

Death and Destruction

The destruction on average of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of our property each month is bad indeed, but when the report show that within one month the lives of eleven people were lost on account of carelessness with fire and explosives, it is certainly time for our good people to look carefully into the question of fire prevention. In each of the cases of death, carelessness has been the cause. Children should never be left alone about an open grate, and grown people, we hope, some day will learn that gasoline is the most dangerous thing that can be kept around a house. One pint of it will make about two hundred cubic feet of highly explosive mixture, when volatized and mixed with the air.

During the cold spell that has passed a great many fires have been reported as caused by overheated stoves. In this day of asbestos board products there should be no reason for this loss. Asbestos is cheap and can be easily installed where a wall is exposed to ovrheat. If possible, an air space between the wood wook and the protection used should be provided, as an air current is one of the best non-conductors of heat.—C. A. Ellison, Chief Fire Warden.

The famous "King land" case will come up for hearing in the Supreme Court of the United States this month. The controversy is over some old land grants in the southern part of the state and directly affects the title to "wild lands" to the amount of at least $25,000,000. Indirectly it has a bearing on lands valued four times this amount, in most every county in the state, and especially Pocahontas county, which is covered by a number of old land grants. These old surveys were sold to the settlers for the nonpayment of taxes, and for hundred years they have held possession, improved and cultivated and supported the government. The plea is that section 6 of article 13 of the constitution of West Virginia providing for the forfeiture of land for failure of the owner to enter it for taxation is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, restraining statef from depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

S. G. Brown, of Lockwood, Nicholas county, this state, is a grandfather at the age of 32 years. He was married at the age of 15 years, to a Miss Johnson, and a daughter was born to them one year later. At the age of fifteen the daughter was married to J. G. Gray, and one year late a child was born to them, making Mr. Brown a grandfather at thirty-two.—Fayette Tribune.

As we go to press we learn of the marriage of Mr. M. O'Farrill, of Mountain Grove, to Miss Hussard, of Pittsburg, Pa. The marriage took place at the home of the bride on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1910.—Bath Enterprise.

L. H. Walker, of Dunmore, Pocahontas county, was brought to the Hospital this morning suffering from an attack of acute appendicitis.—Hinton Daily News.

Notice to the Public.

I have opened a black smith shop at Cloverlick, at the old stand at the East end of the county bridge. I am now prepared to do all kinds of work. Horse shoeing and wheel work a specialty. All work guaranteed. Charges reasonable. will be found at the shop at all times.

D. Stofer Hamrick.

Why Farms are Idle.

According to the official figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, there are 15,000 idle farms in New York State, with an aggregate acreage of 1,130,000 yet the people of New York city are paying 45c a pound for butter, $4 a barrel for potatoes and $5 a barrel for apples, with chickens and turkeys out of reach of the common people, and pork and ham ranging in price from 16 cents to 25 cents a pound while the consumers are crying out against the meat trust, the vegetable trust and the milk trust, that have forced prices almost out of reach yet there are millions of acres of land growing up in weeds, our own state not excepted. We can recall when these same farms that are being deserted in New York were among the most productive, and that same county was famous for its Dairy products and apples, but the allurements of the city has changed all this, and farm values have decreased over $100,000,000 in the last 25 years in the Empire state.

We in West Virginia are drifting in the same direction. Our farms are being deserted and the products of the farm are soaring skywards while the help problem on the farm created some of the unrest with the agricultural class, yet there are many other things that are making life undesirable on the farm, among them we think our present tariff and tax system are equally as much to blame. Take for example my own farm that is assessed at fifty dollars an acre, a[illegible]ould be a physical impossi[illegible] to make a living out of the soil and pay the taxes on it. So long as these things exist, the human tide will drift away from the cultivated fields to the factory gates, and the allurements of city and town life. In 1860, only about 16 per cent of our population were living in cities and towns In 1900 over 31 per cent. was urban, and 1910 will show a greater increase than at any former period.

James T. Hill says that the drifting of the human tide away from the farms toward the factory gates and city slums is something whose consequences for evil are as certain as if the aggregate deposits in all the banks in this country were decreasing by a fixed per centage every ten years, while their loans were increasing by another percentage just as stable.

You all know what catastrophe that would bring.

J. A. Ewart.
in Royal Register.

Negro enumerators will be employed to take the population of districts in the United States of which two-fifths or more are colored. The negro enumerator will only deal with those of his own race, white men being appointed to look after the white population. Quite a force of negro enumerators will be used in Charleston and Huntington, as well as in Jefferson and McDowell counties. In McDowell county 32 per cent of the population are negroes, and in Jefferson a little over 25 per cent. Director Durand thinks the census will show approximately 10,000,000 members of that race in the United States.

A self-acting sofa, just large enough for two, has been invented If properly wound up, it will begin to ring a warning bell just before ten o'clock. At one minute past ten, it splits apart and while one half carries the daughter up stair, the other half kicks the young man out the door. They will come high, nevertheless, several parents in this city feel that one of these sofas will be a household necessity in the near future.

Beats Them All.

The statesman does the speaking,
The editor booms the town,
The lover does the popping,
The damsel turns him down.
The poet does the dreaming,
The farmer clears the woods,
The eagle does the screaming,
But the stork delivers the goods.
—Exchange.

Belled Buzzard Captured.

The belled buzzard, whose airy tinklings have excited wonder and surprise on both sides of the West Virginia and Virginia border line at intervals for the last 30 years or more, was captured a mile south of Union last Friday, Dec. 31, by Ocie Raines, aged 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Raines. The big bird had descended to the ground and showed little fear when Ocie approached. After two or three efforts to "slip up" on the feathered musician, the young man made a final grab and made him a prisoner. The buzzard seemed weak and mighty indifferent to his fate. He was evidently half-starved, for when Ocie had placed him in a big chicken coop and brought him a liberal allowance of hog livers he ate ravenously. Since then he has thriven poweefully on his generous prison fare and shows a strong disposition to fight his captor. The bell which has attracted the attention of so many, has been taken from the buzzard's neck around which it had been hung by means of a copper-rivetted leather strap. The bell is an ordinary sleighbell and on the outside is scratched the date "1872." This is probably the buzzard belled on Stony Creek, in Giles county, Va., by Mr. Bradley between 35 and 40 years ago, according to our Waiteville correspondent. In the fall of 1881 Mr. J. A. Kounse of Keenan, in the company of Messrs. J. W. and G. W. Lynch, saw the belled buzzard in the Roanoke Valley between Salem and Roanoke.

Young Raines will feed his captive until he regains his full strength and then, marking the bell with his initials and the present date, will liberate this distinguished scarvenger of the air.—Monroe Watchman.

Democratic Prospects

"I firmly believe that the year upon which we are now entering will be a banner year for Democracy, and that we will meet with great success in the congressional elections next November. It is my belief, as well as other members of the Democratic National Committee, that we will control the next House of Representatives through the victories which I believe we will win in the congressional elections this year.

It is some ways to the presidential election, but success this year for our party will aid materially in bringing success to us in another election two years from that time. The failure of the Republicans to revise the tariff downward, as promised, and the extremely high cost of living, which the people of our country are experiencing under Republican rule, will go far toward aiding us in the elections of 1910 and 1912. I would urge Democrats to get together in preparation for the fall elections, for in organization there is strength, and through early preparation the greater can our party orgnization become.

Never was there a time in the history of political parties when the call for an aggressive, fighting Democracy, a Jackson Democracy, was more urgent than today. My conception of Democracy's highest aim is to secure to the individual citizen the highest possible benefit of popular government. When class, privilege and favor entrench themselves as factors in the operation of that government surely those of us who are Democrats have our work cut out. We may differ among ourselves as to the best way to go about our task, but the traditions of the party established by Jackson have made it possible to have a policy on which we can all agree.—Norman E. Mack, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

FOR SALE:—House and 8 acres of land at Arbovale, W. Va. Good land, 7 room house, 3 rooms completed, three room outhouse, convenient to doctor, church, school, postoffice, etc. Price $1,000. Apply to W. A. Eskridge, Marlinton, W. Va.